

The Sun

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The Hand at the Policyholder's Throat.

There is grave question of the sanity of a Board of Directors which commits itself to such a course as that followed on Thursday by the directors of the Equitable. There is also, and we say it with profound reluctance, grave question of their moral responsibility.

We have taken occasion to point out, and there are few thoughtful or competent observers who fail to agree with us, that the gravest danger which threatens this country and its Government is that which has its origin in corporate dishonesty and the outrages committed in corporate management on the body corporate. It is this which makes possible the quick and thoughtless response all over the land to the headlong and stubborn impulses of our President, which threatens the security and very existence of property and this which finds its expression in the clamor for Federal regulation of everything and municipal control of all general utilities.

No more flagrant instance, to our mind, of gross, persistent and systematic dishonesty has ever come to light than that of the Equitable corporation. Just enough has been revealed to disclose an interminable vista of corruption and speculation in the administration of the most sacred fiduciary institution that we know in our social scheme of life. And what is the result? The trustees and directors, in a panic at the disclosure, resolve to shut it out from public scrutiny, to heap deterrents and disinfectants over it, to whitewash the casement of the cesspool and to enshroud the whole unspeakable thing in a fictitious oblivion. They have undertaken the impossible.

It is impossible that public opinion, which is stronger than boards of directors, stronger than the Legislature, stronger than the Governor of the State, stronger than all the subversive tools of a polluted and debauched political hierarchy at Albany and elsewhere, is impossible, we say, that public opinion will tolerate a HARBINIAN in the control of such a public institution as the Equitable Life!

We admit that this man controls the Legislature, as he boasts that he does. We admit that he is a powerful and most baleful figure in the depraved politics of our unhappy State and that the fountains of justice and the law are poisoned by him at their source. We admit that there is no recourse for the victims; that the law has been so contaminated and perverted that it is made, in provision for this very contingency, to deny all relief. But we do not admit that the evil and repulsive influences which now have the policyholders and the public welfare beneath their heels can escape that retribution which it is in the power of public opinion to invoke.

Latin-American Securities and President Roosevelt.

Notwithstanding the adjournment of our Senate without ratifying the treaty concluded with Santo Domingo, the provisional arrangement for the collection of that republic's customs revenues by United States agents has caused European holders of Latin-American securities to take for granted that President Roosevelt will also interpose on their behalf in the case of other defaulting commonwealths in the Western Hemisphere. The prices of those securities have consequently undergone a sudden and extensive appreciation on the London Stock Exchange. The boomers fall to note a material distinction that Mr. ROOSEVELT is likely to make.

There is no doubt that the change in market values of some of these securities should be highly gratifying to the speculators who have bought them for a rise. The advance has been general, although, of course, not uniform. Even Honduras securities went up from 5 to 9, although nobody acquainted with the fiscal resources of that country expects it to pay a debt which now, if accrued interest be added to principal, amounts to nearly a hundred million dollars. Guatemala's credit is also very low, yet her bonds, which not long ago would fetch only \$16 on a par value of \$100, have lately sold at \$27. Costa Rica is relatively a law abiding, orderly and trustworthy republic, yet its bonds, of which some \$13,500,000 are held in Europe, could have been bought at 15 cents on the dollar before the present movement began; now they have risen to 40. The bonds of Colombia, a quantity of which, possessing a face value of more than \$17,000,000, is understood to be in British hands, have also been quoted recently at 40, a figure that represents an advance of 25 points. The appreciation cannot be due in this instance to any hope of securing a part of the \$10,000,000 paid for the canal franchise to the republic of Panama by the United States, for our State Department is known to have declined to further the wishes of the Bogota Government in that direction. The advance of Venezuela bonds may be owing partly to the agreement, which President CASTRO authorized his fiscal agent in Europe, Vice-President VELUTINI, to sign, an agreement, namely, that 60 per cent. of the net receipts of all Venezuelan custom houses except two should be devoted to the discharge of the Caracas Government's obligations. In the case of this, as of every other Latin-American security, however, the remarkable jump upward is attributed by well informed

observers mainly to the assumption that Mr. ROOSEVELT means to pursue elsewhere the course which he has adopted with regard to Santo Domingo.

What the speculators in these securities fail to notice is that the provisional arrangement by which custom houses were turned over to the United States was entered into involuntarily by the Dominican Government; indeed, the initiative was taken by President MORALES. There is no reason to suppose that Mr. ROOSEVELT would try to act as receiver of a delinquent Latin-American commonwealth against its will. Such a deduction may possibly have been drawn from the language used by him on one or two occasions, but we may be sure that he would not venture upon any such step in view of the discouraging way in which even his assent to Santo Domingo's spontaneous proposal has been received by the Senate. That any other defaulting commonwealth will follow Santo Domingo's example and request Mr. ROOSEVELT's intervention is doubtful, owing to the mingling with which the intentions of our Government, however upright and honorable they may really be, are beginning to be regarded throughout Latin-America. It is tolerably certain that, while former filibustering expeditions are unforgetting, neither Nicaragua nor Honduras nor any other Central American State will invite our President to take possession of its custom houses. It is equally improbable that a proposal to that effect would come from Bogota, Caracas or Quito. Indeed, the only South American country that might reconcile itself, not only to the occupation of its custom houses by American agents, but even to political incorporation with the United States, is Peru, which might see in such a connection a prospect of avenging herself upon Chile and of recovering the provinces of Tacna and Arica, which, as she thinks, are withheld from her unjustly.

Not only would our Senate refuse to uphold Mr. ROOSEVELT in an attempt to force himself on a Latin-American republic in the function of receiver—an attempt which we do not believe he has any desire to make—but it is by no means certain that even the voluntary agreement with the Dominican Republic will eventually be ratified.

The Tides and the Canal.

The Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, recently from the Isthmus, was reported on Thursday as saying:

"The difference in tide between the Pacific and Caribbean can be controlled by the locks, although this is not necessary with a sea level canal. The tide in the Pacific rises ten feet higher and falls ten feet lower than it does in the Caribbean. The canal, however, will be forty-seven miles long and will take up this difference. We do not place locks at Sandy Hook to control the tide in the Hudson, and that river is always navigable. So will the canal be navigable at all times."

Mr. WALLACE's remarks on the tide question lead our neighbor the *Tribune* to express the opinion that the chief objection to a sea level canal project is now removed:

"There has been an outcry raised against the former plan (the tide level canal), based chiefly upon the fact that the tide of the Pacific rises at times ten feet above and falls ten feet below the level of the Caribbean. That some have said, would require the construction of tide locks, or else there would be a perfectly intransigent and destructive torrent rushing to and fro in the canal—a regular Niagara miracle."

After quoting the Chief Engineer's reply to this alleged outcry, the *Tribune* continues:

"We really owe Mr. WALLACE a debt of gratitude for calling attention to that point, which ought to have been perfectly obvious to everybody, but which people without number appear to have overlooked—chiefly, we suppose, because it was so simple."

Mr. WALLACE's remarks on the effect of tides in a sea level canal at Panama are sound and sensible, but as affecting the main question they have not the importance which the *Tribune* attaches to them. We have heard no very general outcry excited by the bugaboo of the intruding tides. When the sea level canal at Suez was proposed the project was violently opposed because of the difference of level between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. The ditch was dug and experience has shown that the inset of water is a negligible factor. The same thing, no doubt, would be apparent at Panama.

The mistake of our contemporary is in supposing that those who hesitate to approve a canal policy of "sea level or nothing" are influenced "chiefly" by apprehensions about the tides. That consideration may be dismissed, as Mr. WALLACE points out, by intelligent beings. Much more important are the questions of excavation at all points along the canal line to the sea level, involving an enormous increase of cost and an unknown extension of the time which must elapse before the waterway shall become available for the purposes of commerce and national defense.

More light on this question is what the people want and expect to obtain from President ROOSEVELT's excellently organized staff of engineering experts.

Canada's New Tangle.

Out of Canada's proposal to convert a large slice of her territorial possessions into two new Provinces there has come a situation quite unlooked for and most unfortunate.

Because of her large Roman Catholic population the long established school system of the Dominion has provided so-called separate schools for Protestant children and Roman Catholic children. In the older Provinces of the east, constituting the original members of the federation established in 1867, the system for which provision was made by the British North America act has found a generally satisfactory adjustment to the requirements of the community. In the rapidly developing western areas, where the new population is chiefly of the Protestant faith, there has been friction for a number of years. Manitoba, with more than 85 per cent. of her people non-Catholic, has been seriously disturbed. In 1896 the issue became acute. In 1897 concessions were made to the Catholics. These were accepted on the advice of the Pope, issued in an encyclical on Dec. 25 of that

year. But the step was a compromise and not a settlement.

The discussion of the separate school system in the proposed new Provinces has brought the Manitoba matter to the front once more, and charges are brought, with evidence to support them, of an improper ecclesiastical interference in Canadian politics. The case is clearly stated in the following Winnipeg dispatch to the *Toronto Globe*:

"Winnipeg, April 6.—(Special.)—The Manitoba School law as it stands provides that in any school in towns and cities with forty or more Roman Catholic children, and in any school in villages or small districts with twenty-five or more Roman Catholic children, the trustees shall, upon petition of the parents, employ at least one duly certificated non-Roman Catholic teacher. The law further provides for the allotment of days for giving religious instruction to Catholic and non-Catholic children where the second room accommodation does not permit of the pupils being placed in separate rooms for religious instruction, but the law expressly declares: 'No separation of pupils by religious denominations shall take place during the secular school work.' By comparing the above with the 'separate' memorandum, it will be seen that the terms of the memorandum would contemplate a reduction in the numbers from forty to thirty and from twenty-five to fifteen respectively, and would also contemplate separate accommodation as well as separate teachers for the Roman Catholic and non-Roman Catholic children respectively."

In connection with the establishment of the new provinces, there has come a movement for the extension of the boundary lines of Manitoba. On April 4 the Hon. ROBERT ROGERS, the Minister of Public Works in that province, virtually if not actually charged the Canadian Premier with collusion with Mr. SNARETTI, the Papal Delegate, in the submission to him (ROGERS) and to the Hon. COLIN CAMPBELL, Attorney-General of Manitoba Province, of proposals for an extension of the boundaries of the province in exchange for acceptance of amendments to the Manitoba School act according to the terms expressed in the despatch quoted above. Premier LAURIER has definitely repudiated the statement of Mr. ROGERS that Mr. SNARETTI had been authorized to make any such proposals or to discuss the matter on behalf of the Dominion Government. He also declared that neither he nor any of his colleagues had ever discussed the question with Mr. SNARETTI, and that at no time had there been any correspondence between himself or his colleagues and the Papal Delegate in regard to it.

This denial, of course, takes the matter out of party politics, while it leaves a most unfortunate sectarian complication and places Mr. SNARETTI in a position which he has thus far declined to explain—that of attempting interference with political affairs, and of adding fuel to sectarian fires already sufficiently active. Nor does the matter stop at the mere point of interference. It is declared that the proposals, as expressed, constituted either a bribe or a threat. Commenting on the matter, the *Toronto Globe* of April 5 says:

"It is a matter for profound regret, therefore that a gentleman in Mr. SNARETTI's position should have been guilty of conduct that must tend to increase the public excitement and intensify the irritations and heartburnings that are already altogether too much in evidence. Roman Catholics will make a great mistake if they impute the resentment which will undoubtedly be caused by this incident to history or any allied feelings. Thousands of the broadest minded and most tolerant men in this Dominion will condemn the conduct of which Mr. SNARETTI is accused, and which he tacitly acknowledges by refusing to deny. The spectacle of the representatives of a free Province being threatened by one who is not even a citizen of Canada, and whose interference in matters of State is a violation of sound and established maxims of government, should be intolerable to every one who values the peace and liberty of his country. There should be no sectarian line separating one citizen from another on this ground."

At the present time only one of two conclusions seems possible. Either Mr. ROGERS has, for political reasons, distorted and misrepresented the case in a most reprehensible manner, or Mr. SNARETTI has overstepped the bounds of propriety and good judgment. In either case a most unhappy feature has been projected into a sufficiently tangled situation.

The People's Street Cars.

Judge DUNNE has been elected Mayor of Chicago in the expectation that somehow he will be able to bring about "immediate" municipal ownership of the street railways. The traction companies seem resigned to his election. Either they will sell at a good bargain price some of which are described as being in much worse than good second hand condition, or, by means of the law's delay, "immediate" will be translated into "paul-pot-future."

Mr. HARRY GORDON SELFRIDGE, chairman of the Fabian Mr. HARBAN's committee, gives this analysis of popular opinion:

"The result shows that the people want municipal ownership at once. They understand the promise. They think they are going to get good service on the street cars at once. They think municipal ownership will bring shorter hours and more pay for the employees."

So far as hours and pay are concerned this is a reasonable expectation, although taxpayers may not be enthusiastic over it. So far as efficiency of service is concerned there may be room for doubt. Will civil service reform principles rule in the selection and retention of the city's street railway employees or will "pull" prevail? It is said that the organization of the next City Council will be "non-partisan." Non-partisanship is apt to break down when the officers are to be decided. It is easy to imagine, too, that the Republicans of the Illinois Legislature are not going to keep their fingers out of that opulent Cook county pie. It may become as hard to get rid of a Chicago car conductor as it is to get rid of a New York policeman.

Mr. JAMES PRAISE, another Fabian manager, makes an obvious if slightly bilious remark:

"The people evidently think they are to be rid of one of our street car troubles. Lots of them

think that with persons like me it will ride free on the cars to-morrow, and within a month I venture to say there will be half a dozen of persons refusing to pay their fares on the ground that the street cars belong to the people."

Why should the people pay to ride "on their own cars"? Will not "free rides for the people" be the cry soon after the municipal cars begin to whiz?

Among the many admirable qualities of Chicago, courage and an open mind for experiments are not the least. Experiments are the cost of the taxpayers are fascinating, and the Socialism habit may be like the morphine habit—you must increase the dose.

Hail to the Chief.

A "glad hand" to our old friend the Hon. EDWARD ATKINSON. He stands upon the battlements of his Brookline observatory. The pure, chill air of political economy inflates his nostrils. Statistics thicker than gypsy moths that strow the woods of Saugus float down upon him.

He appointed a commission of three women expert stenographers to investigate the amount and cost of proper clothing for a woman for four years. This period was selected so as to include the wear of outer garments for four years and others for a shorter time. This is the revised and official list made by the commission:

"Eight hats, trimmed by the wearer; eight pairs of shoes (Oxfords); eight pairs of high boots; two outer garments for summer; two outer garments for winter; sixteen cotton shirt waists; twenty-four pairs of stockings; two kimonos; four cotton shirt waists; ten undershirts; four silk handkerchiefs; eight neckties; eight pairs of light colored socks; two umbrellas; eight pairs of cotton gloves; six winter undersuits; four woolen shirt waists; two silk shirt waists; twelve corsets; six summer undersuits; eight pairs of kid gloves; eight pairs of rubbers; sixteen pairs of cotton drawers; one muff; belts, buckles, etc."

Divide by four, and you have the annual quota, the average cost of which as computed from the estimates of four Boston department stores is \$65.

It is not for inexperience to meddle with these high matters; but it is curious to the barbarian mind that the catalogue of proper clothes for women doesn't provide for skirts, petticoats and things, or even contain a quadrantal appropriation for a "Boston bag," the very basis and foundation of society in Massachusetts. Are these and other missing links covered by the charity of "Ac?"

These perhaps unworthy doubts may be dismissed lightly. Sitting as an expert commissioner, Mr. ATKINSON finds that "an adult woman may be nourished completely with food of an appetizing quality" at a cost of \$65 a year, or, if she must have luxuries, on \$80 a year. A slight cut in luxuries will give her the additional "Ac."

April is the fisherman's month in New York; the open season for anglers begins in some counties of the State on April 1 and in some others on April 15 or later. The open season of fisherman's narratives, of marvellous hauls and catches, of choked streams and ravenous schools, is some distance off, but the period of the "first catches" of the season is here. Shad and trout are the fish which get the most attention in New York from those whose stock of voracious anecdotes comes fresh from the reel of experience.

In some New York counties the open season for trout begins on April 15, in some others on April 30. Trout may be caught in the streams of Long Island after April 1, and sold in New York City until Oct. 1. Long Island has some of the principal streams and pools in the State. They are reported as being well stocked. During the winter hundreds of trout streams in the northern part of New York and especially in the Adirondack region were frozen fast, as the local phrase is, thereby destroying thousands of fish. In the Long Island streams, however, from current reports, which are reliable, the fish are in good condition. Let it be assumed that brook trout are on between 10 o'clock and 4 o'clock P. M. on each day during these hours registering not below 24 degrees. The particles of lime in the mortar will not cement, and the mortar will not hold upon the bricks.

The mortar of brick with cement is the prime cause of much poor masonry—the nature of the lime is so antagonistic that each layer of mortar will not hold upon the walls so laid have but little more strength than if laid in mortar of sand and water alone.

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The Spirit and the Bikes of Holland.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Your editorial "What Does Germany Aim At?" does not take the spirit of Holland into account. You speak of German armies landing on Dutch soil and occupying all points of strategic value as the ancient spirit of Holland exalted no more, and you forget that a German dragon can no more live with six lakes of water over his head than a rat can.

I am afraid Mr. Arnold White is a stranger to the topography of Holland. If Mr. White will look up what the Dutch have accomplished in the way of providing means for inundating their land since they drowned some of Alva's forces he will, I believe, agree with me that taking Holland, or rather attempting to take it, won't be such a sweet job as he presupposes.

I was born in Holland, am an engineer and am fairly well posted in regard to the "water defense powers" and for this reason respectfully protest against Mr. White's statements. He has not even read the facts when it involves his own interest.

I also protest against the statement that the seizure of Holland would not be a worse crime than the seizure of Poland. In this, in which you must agree when you admit that the Hollanders created their own soil; they took it by hard work from and held it by hard work against the sea.

I believe the act will get much of it back before Mr. White will see it under the Kaiser's rule.

J. D. DE KROMER.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB, Philadelphia, April 6.

Uncle Sam's Riskless Gam.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Every one knows that this is the greatest nation upon the face of the earth, and that its men are the bravest and its women the fairest; that is to say, every one except the people of other nations, and they don't count. It is the matter of offering to sell wine from the bottle of postage stamps, however, we might take lessons from poor old Turkey, even. Could you not negotiate this little matter, which affects us all?

New York, April 7.

The Words That Fused Him.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Answering Mr. Charles Robert Gatson's query in to-day's *SUN* as to the ten ordinary words which are the most bothersome to spell correctly, I beg to submit the following: Allotment, bulge, gauge, comparative, control, duinen, forge, fulfil, gauge, inoculate, premeditation.

BOONVILLE, April 6.

Hannibal's Bureau of Military Information.

Hannibal was crossing the Alps.

"Yes," he boasted, "I know I'll be beyond 'em. A sweet girl graduate told me so."

Armed with this information, he marched valiantly forward.

A Famous Feast.

Lucullus had just given his famous dinner.

"And it didn't come out of the insurance company."

Hearts were stung that the unknown ancient had still much to learn.

THE KAISER AT TANGIER.

His Speech Aimed at Engendering Rivalry Between France and Germany.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The action of the German Emperor at Tangier is treated as something surprising, but if all the circumstances connected with and leading up to it are taken into consideration, it was only what might have been expected. It was no sudden impulse of the Emperor or his Government that found expression at Tangier, and it was not so much against France as against England that his speech was directed. It was but an incident in the political and commercial struggle that has been going on between England and Germany since 1871, and that has become more acute since 1878, the year of the Berlin Congress, when the distribution of the Ottoman Empire began.

During the lifetime of Lord Salisbury there existed an unbroken modus vivendi between the two countries that was completely set aside after his relinquishment of office and death; and a new policy of antagonism to Germany all over the world and in every sphere of action has been taken up by Mr. Bismarck in connection with the German enterprises in Turkey. The Baghdad railway from Constantinople, that should have been completed long ago, is only now painfully struggling over the Taurus Mountains, about midway between those two points, owing to the financial and political opposition of England. The story of the obstruction to its progress is too long to tell, but it is a story of the latest inflection of the obstacles put in the way of the landing of German troops and war material in Southwest Africa for the suppression of the Herero revolt, and the alleged negligence of the British authorities in the Cape Colony in the observance of the duties of neutrality.

The Anglo-French arrangement regarding Egypt and Morocco without consulting or notifying Germany, coming on top of the other circumstances mentioned, seems to have been the climax and now we have to wait to see the result. It is not probable that the German Emperor will act with precipitation, and he will not be so easily self-restrained, and he will coolly and patiently wait for the opportunity to strike. He has thrown the Sultan into his arms, and Italy is having cause of trouble with France in consequence of the German policy in regard to the Italian colonies, and the rest that is European and in large numbers is Italian.

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BUILTING DEPARTMENT LAW.

Recent Accidents Attributed to the Permitted Use of Lime-Cement Mortar.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: In the matter of the buildings which recently fell while in process of erection in this borough and in The Bronx I beg leave to submit the following:

In my opinion, based upon considerable experience, the buildings fell because the mortar froze before it had begun to set, and the cause for its not setting sooner or at all was the use of lime-cement mortar. The freshly slaked lime with the cement mortar.

The building law permits the addition of lime to cement mortar, and some architects insist on its use. The building code and the architect do not contemplate its use in the manner commonly observed in this city.

It is well known that a bricklayer can lay many more bricks in lime-cement mortar than in pure cement mortar, and freshly slaked lime warms up the mixture so that it works fairly well in weather as cold as 24 degrees Fahrenheit, even though the bricks are frozen.

A barrel of lime slaked therein; while still steaming and slaking it is mixed with six to nine times its bulk of sand, and in most cases, the mortar is cemented. Let it be assumed that bricklayers go on between 10 o'clock and 4 o'clock P. M. on each day during these hours registering not below 24 degrees.

The particles of lime in the mortar will not cement, and the mortar will not hold upon the bricks.

The mortar of brick with cement is the prime cause of much poor masonry—the nature of the lime is so antagonistic that each layer of mortar will not hold upon the walls so laid have but little more strength than if laid in mortar of sand and water alone.

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THE SMALL RESTAURANTS.

Injustices Worked on Them by the Present Liquor Laws.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The suggestion that small, cheap restaurants in the foreign quarters might keep themselves alive by permitting their guests to buy wine outside and have it sent in for their meals is good only if it gives them a chance to do something to be done. In all probability, however, if it became a custom, persons interested in the welfare of their neighbors would manage to have legislation enacted forbidding the practice. Furthermore, competition is so sharp among the cheap restaurants that they must have the profits arising from the sale of wine in order to keep afloat.

Many of them furnish for 30 or 40 cents a full and wholesome dinner of fresh and clean food along with a schooner of beer or of mixed wine and seltzer. There is very little profit in such meals, but many of the patrons add a small glass of wine at a bottle, and the proprietors ordinarily sell a good deal of wine in bottles or by the case, and thus add to their profits. There seems to be no good reason why a restaurant with a license to sell wine should not be so hard in the future to administer a reasonable license law.

Perhaps it is not easy to distinguish between a real and a make-believe meal, but it is not impossible, and if we are really to have an improved police and detective force it will not be so hard in the future to administer a reasonable license law.

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Mr. Spitzer's Deb.

From his Temple Court.

Mr. Spitzer runs a lumber yard at Passaic.

HARLEM R. R. LEASE UPHOLD.

Appellate Court Holds It as Most Advantageous for the Stockholders.

The Appellate Division affirmed unanimously yesterday a judgment, entered on the report of a referee, dismissing the suit brought by the Continental Insurance Company and other stockholders of the New York and Harlem Railroad to have set aside an agreement entered into in 1898 by that company with the New York Central Railroad Company, which leases the Harlem road.

The agreement provided that the Harlem company should issue \$12,000,000 in new bonds, secured by a mortgage, and should redeem its old issue of a like amount of consolidated bonds. The Central agreed to pay an increased rental for the Harlem property to the extent of the cost of the new issue, raising the rental from \$10 to \$12 per cent.

The lease dates back to 1873, and under its provisions the Central contracted to pay 7 per cent. interest on the existing bonds of the Harlem. The bonds were redeemable in 1900, and the Harlem directors realized that new issue could be made at a much lower rate. A new arrangement was reached by the directors of both companies and ratified at a stockholders' meeting. Some 11,000 stockholders dissented and brought a suit. The directors of the Harlem company, they alleged, profited grossly by the arrangement. The Appellate Division says that only where fraud is shown on a contract ratified by the majority of stockholders be set aside. In this case there is no evidence of fraud or of fraud. On the contrary, there is every evidence that the directors made what they believed to be a most advantageous arrangement for the Harlem stockholders.

INCREASING RURAL ROUTES.

More Than Five Thousand Established in the Ten Months Ended April 1.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Over five thousand new rural routes were established in the various States and Territories during the ten months ended April 1 last, and over one thousand additional routes were authorized and will be put into operation within the next sixty days, according to a bulletin made public to-day by Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Dugan. At this rate it will be but a comparatively brief time until every rural community in the country sufficiently populous to operate a service will have rural free delivery. Postmaster-General Cortelyou said to-day that the present policy of extension would be continued and that there would be no change in the effort toward economy would be made wherever possible without curtailing the service.

On April 1 there were 26,966 rural routes in operation, against 25,000 on June 30, 1904. Petitions for additional routes to the number of 4,521 are pending, and of these 1,016 have been authorized, and will be started within sixty days. The Ninth Indiana district has more rural routes than any other Congress district, having a total of 291. The Eighth Indiana district comes second, with 188.

SENATOR LODGE TIRED OUT.

He Is Going Abroad for Four Months to Get a Much Needed Rest.

BOSTON, April 7.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge intends to take a longer vacation this year than in previous years, because he is very much overworked and tired out. Last year he was busily engaged in an advisory to President Roosevelt, and the year previous he was called upon to act as one of the arbitrators in the Alaskan boundary dispute. During the recent session of Congress he was one of the foremost figures. The death of Senator Hoar deeply affected Senator Lodge, and during Mr. Hoar's long illness the junior Senator deprived himself of a vacation.

While there are no serious conditions in evidence, Senator Lodge feels that he needs a vacation, and a long rest has been advised by his physicians. The Senator intends to remain abroad four months, leaving Boston May 1 and returning in time for the opening of the fall campaign, about Sept. 1.

86.370 A MINUTE.

Park Commissioner Kennedy Proves to the Mayor the Value of Speech.

Park Commissioner Kennedy of Brooklyn asked the Board of Estimate yesterday for \$152,000 in special revenue bonds to pay the expenses of his department for the rest of the year. The board suggested that \$50,000 would be enough, but the Commissioner declared that he could never get along on that amount